

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT 1911 EVENTS

JANUARY.

3. In an attempt to arrest several alleged anarchists in London, 1600 police and soldiers took active part.

2. The United States Supreme Court dismissed the Government's Panama Canal libel suit against the New York World.

7. Reciprocity negotiations between the United States and Canada renewed at Washington, D. C.

8. The electric and telephone plant of Santiago, Chile, is destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to \$2,000,000.

11. The Chinese National Assembly is dissolved.

14. The State Department announces that complete agreement with Canada over the fisheries question has been reached.

17. A madman in the French Chamber fires two shots at Premier Briand, one of them striking M. Mirman, director of Public Relief.

18. Twenty-four Japanese anarchists, one of them a woman, are condemned to death for conspiracy to kill the Crown Prince.

20. The Commissioners of the United States and Canada reach a reciprocity agreement.

20. Andrew Carnegie makes an additional gift of \$10,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute at Washington, D. C.

21. The voters of New Mexico ratify the proposed State Constitution.

23. Mme Curie defeated for membership in the French Academy of Sciences.

26. The reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada is submitted to the legislative bodies of both countries.

30. The House passes the bill creating a permanent tariff board.

FEBRUARY.

1. The Governor of Ispahan, Persia, and his nephew shot by a Russian.

1. An explosion of many tons of dynamite and black powder at the Central Railroad of New Jersey terminal kills thirty workmen and causes enormous damage to property.

3. The centenary of Horace Greeley's birth is celebrated.

4. The Persian Minister of Finance killed by Armenians in the streets of Teheran.

6. King George formally opens the British Parliament.

9. The voters of Arizona ratify the proposed constitution by a large majority.

10. It is announced in Washington that W. Morgan Shuster would be appointed treasurer-general of Persia to reorganize its finances.

11. The grand jury investigating vote-selling in Scioto county, Ohio, returns indictments against forty-one persons.

14. The House, by a vote of 221 to 92, passes the Canadian Reciprocity bill.

25. U. S. Senate ratifies the new treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan.

MARCH.

7. President Taft orders troops to the Mexican border.

7. Secretary of the Interior Ballinger resigns and Walter Fisher of Chicago is appointed his successor.

13. In a speech in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey indorses President Taft's Anglo-American arbitration scheme.

10. France adopts Greenwich time.

11. The trial of the Camorra leaders begins at Viterbo, Italy.

12. The United States Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the Corporation Tax Law.

21.—The tercentenary of the authorized version of the Bible is celebrated throughout England.

24. The members of the Mexican cabinet hand their resignations to President Diaz.

25. A fire in a shirtwaist factory in New York causes the death of 145 persons.

28. The Spanish cabinet approves the proposed measure regulating religious associations.

29. The Japanese Privy Council ratifies the commercial treaty with the United States.

31. The New York legislature, after a deadlock of two weeks, elects Justice James A. O'Gorman (Dem.) to succeed Chauncey M. Depew (Rep.) in the U. S. Senate.

APRIL.

1. The Spanish cabinet under Premier Canalejas resigns after a dispute upon the Ferrer controversy. Canalejas to form a new cabinet.

3. The U. S. Supreme Court holds that under the Hepburn act the railroads must be actually independent of the coal companies.

4. The Sixty-second Congress meets in special session.

4. Ratifications of the Japanese-American commercial treaty are exchanged at Tokyo.

5. A surplus of \$30,000,000 is shown at the close of the Canadian fiscal year.

11. The passage by the French Senate of a measure abolishing territorial delimitations for the production of champagne leads to serious riots of the wine-growers in the Department of Marne and elsewhere.

14. The resignation of David Jayno Hill as ambassador to Germany is announced at Washington.

15. The \$50,000,000 loan to China participated in by American, British, French, and German bankers, is signed at Peking.

21. The House passes the Canadian reciprocity bill by a vote of 265 to 89.

22. The McNamara brothers and Orville McManial are arrested, charged with responsibility for the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building, in October, 1910.

27. A serious revolutionary outbreak occurs at Canton, China.

30. Fire destroys about one-third of the city of Bangor, Me., rendering thousands homeless and causing a property loss of more than \$2,500,000.

MAY

5. Five members of the Ohio General Assembly are indicted on the charge of soliciting bribes.

4. The Congress of International Law, at Madrid, confirms the right to use aerial craft in war.

5. Ratifications of the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty are exchanged at Tokyo.

6. Three thousand women parade in New York City in furtherance of the cause of woman suffrage.

8. The Chinese Grand Council is abolished by imperial edict and a constitutional cabinet of ten members substituted.

9. The Supreme Court of Austria decides that Archduke John, who disappeared twenty years ago, is dead.

11. Francisco Madero, Jr., proclaims himself provincial president of Mexico and appoints a ministry.

15. A lockout of 40,000 workmen is declared at Copenhagen by the employers' federation, efforts to settle the difficulty having failed.

21. Henri M. Berteaux, French Minister of War, and Premier Monis are struck by an aeroplane at Issy-les-Moulineaux; the former is killed and the latter severely injured.

21. A treaty of peace is signed at Juarez between the Mexican government and the insurgents.

25. Porfirio Diaz resigns his office as President of Mexico and Francisco Leon de la Barra is chosen provincial President.

29. The U. S. Supreme Court decides that the American Tobacco Company is a combination in violation of the Sherman law, and orders its dissolution.

JUNE.

2. The first American stock, Atchison common, is quoted on the Paris Bourse.

7. A severe earthquake felt throughout Mexico causes the loss of 1200 lives.

12. The Sixth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance begins at Stockholm.

13. W. Morgan Shuster, the American financier, is placed in control of Persia's finances.

14. Twenty thousand seamen go on strike at London, Liverpool and other British and North Sea ports, demanding an increase in wages.

17. The \$50,000,000 3 per cent Panama Canal bond issue is heavily oversubscribed.

19. President and Mrs. Taft celebrate their Silver wedding anniversary.

19. The first Constituent Assembly of Portugal is opened.

22. King George V. and Queen Mary are crowned in Westminster Abbey.

23. The Monis ministry in France resigns and J. Caillaux forms a new cabinet.

30. Cardinal Gibbons celebrates at Baltimore the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood and his twenty-fifth anniversary as Cardinal.

JULY.

3. The British seamen's strike ends with a partial victory of the strikers.

6. The Attorney-General begins an action against the Lehigh Valley Railroad to separate the business of coal mining from railroading.

7. A treaty abolishing pelagic sealing is signed at Washington by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan.

12. Edward, eldest son of King George, is invested as Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle, Wales.

14. Great Britain and Japan sign a new treaty of alliance, to last ten years.

21. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is awarded the new subway system of New York City, comprising 87 miles of underground and elevated lines, to cost \$215,000,000.

22. The U. S. Senate passes the Canadian reciprocity bill, without amendment.

22. The voters of Texas declare against statewide prohibition by a majority of 6000 out of 462,000 votes.

23. Fire devastates two square miles of the Stamboul district of Constantinople, destroying more than 5,000 houses.

25. Continued obstruction to the Reciprocity bill at Ottawa leads to a decision to dissolve Parliament and hold a general election.

29. The Canadian Parliament is dissolved and a general election set for September 21.

31. The Russian minister to Persia moves to force the resignation of the American Treasurer-General, W. M. Shuster.

AUGUST

1. Postal savings banks are opened in New York, Chicago and Boston.

3. New arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, practically unlimited in their scope, are signed at Washington.

4. It is reported from Berlin that an agreement has been reached, involving the trading of colonial possessions in the dispute between France and Germany over Morocco.

8. The U. S. Senate passes the Statehood bill with an amendment requiring Arizona to vote again on the recall of judges.

10. The Veto bill, unamended, is accepted by the House of Lords, by a vote of 131 to 111, more than 300 peers refusing to vote.

17. A general strike is declared on all British railways.

21. Most of the striking British railway employees return to work.

22. The special session of the Sixty-second Congress adjourns sine die.

22. "Monna Lisa," Leonardo da Vinci's famous painting, is stolen from the Louvre.

24. Manoel de Arriaga is elected first President of Portugal by the Constituent Assembly.

24.—The dock strike at Liverpool comes to an end and 68,000 men return to work.

26. Andre Jaeger-Schmidt, arriving in Paris, completes a voyage around the world in 39 days, 19 hours and 43 minutes.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Serious rioting occurs throughout France during demonstrations against the high prices of foodstuffs.

11. Mount Etna is in violent eruption, which makes more than 20,000 persons homeless.

14. Premier Stolypin, of Russia, is shot and fatally wounded by a Jewish Socialist named Bogroff during a theatrical performance at Kiev.

15. President Taft starts from his summer home at Beverly, Mass., on a 13,000-mile trip through the West.

21. The general election in Canada resulted in the defeat of the Liberals favoring reciprocity with the United States and the election of a Conservative and Nationalist government by a majority of 37.

23. M. Kokovtsov, Minister of Finance in the Stolypin cabinet, assumes the premiership of Russia.

26. The French battleship Liberté is blown to pieces by explosions in her magazines. 235 of the crew lose their lives.

27. First election in Sweden under universal suffrage shows great gains by Socialists.

29. War is declared by Italy against Turkey and hostilities in Tripoli begin.

29. The Turkish cabinet under Hakkı Bey resigns.

OCTOBER.

The first election in Mexico under the new regime results in the choice of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., leader of the recent revolution, as President.

2. President von Helldon, of the Finnish High Court of Justice, is shot dead by a shop clerk at Abo, who immediately kills himself.

6. The Liberal ministry in Canada under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, resigns, and Robert L. Borden, the Conservative leader, accepts the premiership.

10. A special election in California an amendment to the State constitution granting the suffrage to women is carried by a slight majority.

10. An uprising in Hu-Peh Province, China, assumes serious proportions, the revolutionists capturing the capital, Wu-Chang.

11. Earl Grey retires as Governor-General of Canada.

13. The Duke of Connaught takes the oath as Governor-General of Canada.

14. Yuan Shih-kai, former Grand Councillor and commander-in-chief of the Chinese army and navy, who was dismissed several years ago, is recalled and appointed Viceroy of Hu-Peh and Hu-Nan provinces.

14. President Taft breaks ground for the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

26. The U. S. Government brings suit in the U. S. Circuit Court at Trenton to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation, as a combination in restraint of trade.

26. The throne yields to the National Assembly of China and dismisses Sheng-Hsuan-Huai, the Minister of Posts and Communications.

29. The Swiss elections result in the choice of 110 Radicals, 44 Conservatives, 9 Socialists, and 7 Independents.

NOVEMBER.

6. The revolutionists form a cabinet at Shanghai.

7. The Chinese revolutionists capture Foo-Chow.

8. Arthur J. Balfour resigns the leadership of the Opposition in the British Parliament.

10. Andrew Carnegie gives \$25,000,000 to the recently incorporated Carnegie Corporation of New York for the purpose of taking over and carrying on his philanthropic work.

11. King George and Queen Mary sail from Portsmouth, England, for the Durbar at Delhi, India.

12. President Taft reaches the White House after an absence of 87 days.

16. Mr. Shuster, Persia's American financial agent, refuses to recede from his position and Russia orders troops to Persia.

16. Switzerland experiences the worst earthquake in fifty years.

16. Duke of Connaught opens the twelfth Canadian Parliament.

19. Ramon Caceres, president of Santo Domingo, assassinated.

29. The revolutionary troops enter the city of Nanking.

DECEMBER.

1. The McNamara brothers, on trial in Los Angeles on charges growing out of the dynamiting of the Times building, plead guilty.

4. The regular session of the Sixty-second Congress convenes.

6. Ten Chicago meat packers placed on trial on charges of violating the criminal provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law.

6. Prince Chun, the regent and father of the Chinese emperor, abdicates his place as guardian of the throne.

13. King George V. and his consort, Queen Mary, proclaimed emperor and empress of India at Delhi.

14. Louis Ferrer elected President of the Swiss Confederation.

19. British Parliament adopts the national insurance bill providing for compulsory insurance against sickness and unemployment of the working classes.

20. Congress ratifies the President's action in notifying Russia of the termination of the treaty of 1832.

22. Emilio Estrada, president of the Republic of Ecuador, died at Guayaquil.

Humor in Court's Documents.

Chicago Evening Post.

Not more frequently than once in a span of a man's life does the court of claims at Washington contribute anything to add to the gaiety of nations, but there is something of the light of humor stowed away in one of the documents which accompany the court's findings in the matter of the claim of Edward Cruselle, heir at law of Thomas Cruselle, deceased, against Uncle Sam.

Mr. Cruselle make a claim for payment for certain supplies furnished to the United States by the testator "for use for the suppression of the rebellion." The goods which Mr. Cruselle owned, and which were seized by the government and subsequently used by the Union troops as a means of crushing their Confeder-

ate brethren, were "sixty-seven boxes of fine chewing tobacco." The specific brands of ammunition were "Early Dew," "Choice Gem" and "Peach Leaf."

The members of the court rather dodged the tobacco issue. They simply found that Mr. Cruselle was loyal to the United States, and that the "Early Dew," "Peach Leaf" and the rest were seized under General

Sherman's famous "forage liberally on the country" order.

The Prodigal Son Monday Night.

Hanseli, the greatest entertainer who ever came to town, at the W. O. W. hall Thursday eve, 8 o'clock, benefit P. E. O. educational fund. Admission 25c.

The Merry Makers, Monday night.

Good-bye 1911 Hail 1912

Because it was a year of solid good for us, for all of us, for Amarillo and for the whole Panhandle; we are glad for the year that goes out today.

Because it is a fresh year crowded with possibilities for us, for all of us, to accomplish the work which 1911 has left undone, to serve with the better knowledge 1911 has given us; we joyously welcome the year which rings at midnight after this day.

Russell & Cockrell
The Panhandle Printing Co.
Phone 198 - 614 Polk

A Happy and Prosperous 1912

is our sincere wish to you. We thank you gratefully for your patronage of 1911 and hope to be worthy an increase of it in 1912.

LEYHE PIANO CO.

For a constantly increasing business in 1911 you have our grateful thanks and we wish you all the joys of a

PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

assuring you that we shall expend every effort toward making buying at this store more desirable to you in every way.

King-Hollrnd Furniture Co.